

# EXPLORER COOK CROSS-EXAMINED

Last Night's Ordeal Proved that He was Not Afraid to Meet the Public.

## FACED FORTY NEWSPAPER MEN

Dr. Cook Always Ready to Answer Any Question Pertinent to the Issue—Produced His Diary of 176 Pages which He Showed Freely to All—Board of Aldermen Provide for Public Welcome at the City Hall—Always Treated Peary as a Friend.

New York, Sept. 22.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, seeking rest and seclusion with his family after the boisterous welcome of yesterday, denied himself to interviewers and remained in his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria until late this evening, when he submitted cheerfully to one of the severest cross-examinations since he announced his discovery of the north pole. The ordeal of the interview, which was conducted by forty newspaper representatives, including several from foreign newspapers, proved at least that he was not afraid to meet the public.

**Achievement Officially Recognized.**  
Incidentally, the city of New York officially recognized his achievement today when the board of aldermen adopted a resolution commemorating his discovery and providing for a public welcome at the City Hall. The date of the reception will be announced later.

**Questions Put by Laymen.**  
The material points of Dr. Cook's answers today did not differ in a great degree from his original recital. Some slight details were added, however, which throw light on the way in which the polar dash was effected. As the questions asked were put by laymen, they did not go deeply into the scientific aspects of the expedition. But Dr. Cook was ready to answer anything pertinent to the issue.

**Explorer Produced His Diary.**  
The most interesting phase of the interview was reached when Dr. Cook was asked if he would object to showing his diary. He immediately consented, and after retiring to his room, returned with a small notebook which he showed freely to all. It was a thin book containing 176 pages, each of which was filled with fifty or sixty lines of pencilled writing in the most minute characters. The book, he said, contained considerably more than one hundred thousand words, while he has besides other books embracing his observations and other data. He did not show them, however, today.

**Questions Answered Without Hesitation.**  
As question after question was asked, whether it was of a trivial nature or of a more serious kind, Dr. Cook answered in a few words without hesitancy, as though in full possession of all his facts.

The interviewers were rather severe in regard to details, but nothing indicated that the polar traveler's memory was at fault, even in the most minute particulars. Sometimes, when a petty question showed ignorance he smiled with good humor and sympathy at the want of technical knowledge displayed. Occasionally when a question was long and complicated, he asked for its repetition.

**Showed Utmost Patience.**  
Not once did he refuse to reply except when the name of Commander Peary was brought up. He said that he had always considered Peary his friend, but controversial subjects in connection with his rival he avoided, saying that they could wait. Throughout the interview he exhibited the utmost patience.

**Why Secrecy Was Imposed on Whitney and Others.**

When requested to say what occurred at his meeting with Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, he said he preferred to let Whitney tell his own story, because Whitney was quite unbiased. His reasons in imposing secrecy on Whitney, on Pritchard, Commander Peary's cabin boy, and the Eskimos were prompted by his desire to be the first to tell the world of his discovery. He said the work, he said, and was entitled to relate how it had been carried out.

**Some of the More Important Questions.**  
Some of the more important questions put to Dr. Cook during the interview, and his replies thereto, follow:

Q.—Did anything ever occur in the life of yourself, or any of your men, which would create an enmity or bitterness between you?

A.—No, nothing whatever that I know of.

Q.—Do you look upon Commander Peary as a friend or an enemy?

A.—I must say I do not know, I have treated Mr. Peary as a friend, and until I know more about the situation I shall continue to do the same.

Q.—Did you ever have any question in your mind that indicated that you feared for your life if he got there?

A.—No.

Q.—Would you be willing to meet Peary in a debate when he gets here?

A.—As far as I am concerned the Peary incident is closed. Mr. Peary is not the dictator of my affairs, and I do not care to say anything further about him.

Q.—How do you know Mr. Whitney when you had met him on your return to Elah?

A.—No; he introduced himself, but I did not catch his name and did not know it until the following day.

Q.—Did you know that Peary was going to start up at that time?

A.—I did not know.

Q.—What caused you to have such confidence in Mr. Whitney, that you entrusted your instruments to him?

A.—I knew him by name and circumstances that arose while I was with him justified my confidence. I gave him the instruments to bring back because I thought they would be less liable to injury on board his vessel than if I took them across glaciers and rough ice-covered country.

Q.—What is your opinion of the story told by the negro Hanson of the information he obtained from your two Eskimos?

A.—Well, the Eskimos were bound down by me not to tell anyone where they had been. I should like you to have Hanson here and cross question him yourself. Hanson's testimony is entirely founded on hearsay.

Q.—Knowing that a ship was coming north this summer, why did you not wait for that ship and come direct to New York instead of going to South Greenland and sailing from there to Copenhagen?

A.—I knew that the Danish government ship would get me home before Whitney's ship.

Q.—What instruments did you have with you from Cape Thomas Hubbard and back?

A.—Sextant, artificial horizon, three compasses, three chronometer watches,

thermometers, barometers and a pedometer.

Q.—What kind of sextant did you have and how many?

A.—One sextant—a wrench apparatus.

Q.—What kind of artificial horizon did you have?

A.—A glass.

Q.—What kind of transit, or theodolite did you have and how many?

A.—I did not use any.

Q.—What kind of compass did you have?

A.—We had one liquid compass, one surveying compass.

Q.—What kind of compass did you use to determine your compass variation?

A.—Surveying compass; it had an azimuth attachment.

Q.—What compass course did you take from Cape Thomas Hubbard north?

A.—Well, that changes every day. If you follow the course on a map you have got the compass course.

Q.—Was your determination of the pole based on an observation of the sun's altitude, or did you take observations of the pole star twelve hours apart, and by the determination of the celestial pole midway between the two positions prove the accuracy of your position on the terrestrial pole?

A.—How are you going to take an observation by the polar star when you have a continuous sun? There is no night; you cannot have any stars; there is no darkness.

Q.—What other kind of observations did you make at the pole, and how many? And what was the altitude of the sun?

A.—We have told that the altitude of the sun gave us our position; that is all there is to say about that. We made regular astronomical observations, such as would be made by the compass and other instruments. We merely made the nautical observations that a captain would have made aboard a ship.

Q.—Will you describe in detail any single observation taken by you at the North pole, with the exact figures of the results and the corrections applied?

A.—Not at this present moment. We will describe every one of them in detail when they go to the university of Copenhagen. They will go there within two months. The entire record will be delivered to the university and after that they will go to everybody that wants to examine them.

Q.—In your original narrative, as published in the New York Herald, you said: "The night of April 7 was made notable by the swinging of the sun at midnight over the northern ice. Our observations on April 8 placed the camp in latitude 83.33, longitude 94.2." The astronomers say that in the latitude you mention, the midnight sun would have been visible on April 1 and that if you really saw it for the first time on April 7 you must have been 550 miles from the pole instead of 224 as you supposed. Therefore to have reached the pole on April 21 you would have had to travel 39 miles daily. What is your explanation of the apparent discrepancy?

A.—In the first place, that indicates the point I have taken that nobody can pronounce judgment on a matter of this kind until they get a complete record. The northern horizon at midnight has been so obscured that I could not tell whether the sun was below the horizon or above it. We were not making observations at midnight. Therefore, this statement is based on the fact that we have said that it was possible to see the sun at midnight of that day. I have not looked through The Herald's story as it has been written out in full. My impression is that we were absolutely unable to see the sun at midnight before that. The horizon was obscured.

Q.—Why was it necessary to entrust your records to Mr. Whitney under a pledge of secrecy?

A.—I don't think that there is anything further to say about that; ask Mr. Whitney. I do not think I am bound to divulge to Mr. Peary the news of our work. I am perfectly willing to give it to the world, he has given it to the world. There is no reason why I should give any news to Peary. I was perfectly willing to give it to the world, and I have done so.

**Again a Family Man.**

Dr. Cook laid aside the role of explorer when he again, with his family, and became a family man when he breakfasted he announced his intention of spending the day with his family until the afternoon, when he met the newspaper men.

**STATE OF MAINE**

**EAGERLY AWAITS PEARY**

Far North Explorer to Be Presented a Silver Loving Cup.

Portland, Me., Sept. 22.—The state of Maine, within whose borders Commander Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, spent his boyhood and young manhood, eagerly awaits tonight his homecoming from the far north by a banquet at the Falmouth hotel. It is hoped that Commander Peary will give his first extended verbal account of his expedition to his friends here. During the evening a handsome silver loving cup will be presented by the citizens of the two cities to Commander Peary. The cup is of simple but massive design.

**PEARY'S STEAMER DELAYED**

**IMPORTANT RECORDS TAKEN**

By Souvenir Hunters Have Not Been Recovered.

North Sydney, N. S., Sept. 22.—The departure of the Arctic steamer Roosevelt was delayed tonight owing to the fact that the records and other important manuscripts which were taken from the steamer yesterday by souvenir hunters have not been recovered. It is likely that the vessel will give up the stream until early tomorrow morning.

**The American Ice Company Asked a more definite complaint from the attorney general on the action brought by the state.**

## Cabled Paragraphs

Sebastopol, Sept. 22.—The Russian submarine, Krimbia, which was sunk off this port last June, with twenty men, was brought to the surface today after efforts lasting nearly three months. The vessel was raised from a depth of twenty-nine fathoms.

Valence, France, Sept. 22.—A triple execution by guillotine took place in this city at daylight today. Three men, Berruyer, David and Liottard, were decapitated for a series of crimes in the department of Drome, which created at least ten terror. Twelve murders and two hundred robberies are laid at the doors of these men. They often tortured their victims with red-hot irons. A great crowd witnessed the executions and applauded every time the knife fell.

London, Sept. 22.—Ordinary imprisonment having failed to check rioting on the part of the "suffragettes," the magistrate at Birmingham this afternoon sentenced Mary Leigh and Charlotte Marsh, two of the ringleaders, in the outbreak at the meeting in Birmingham the night of September 17, when Premier Asquith delivered an address upon the budget, to two and three months at hard labor respectively. Another woman was given one month at hard labor, and others various terms of simple imprisonment.

## PEARY SPEEDING WESTWARD

TO HIS HOME IN EAGLE BAY.

Receives Invitations to Lecture in London and Edinburgh.

Truro, N. S., Sept. 22.—Commander Robert E. Peary had no further statements to make today regarding the polar controversy and while traveling westward to his home in Eagle Bay from Sydney, spent the time going over his correspondence. The explorer with his family left Sydney early today and reached Truro tonight. Later the Peary party departed for Portland.

The trip to Truro occupied the entire day and at the stations en route groups of people gathered to catch a glimpse of the explorer. While crossing the Canoe strait on the transfer steamer Scotia Commander Peary went to the bridge, where he was photographed.

He spent the day going over my mail and reading the newspapers, said Commander Peary, and will make no statements of any kind today.

Commander Peary has received an invitation to lecture at the Royal Scottish Geographical society. The invitation came in a cablegram today from Edinburgh, which read as follows:

"Could you lecture before this society after your return from London? Please fix approximate date."

The invitation of the Scottish society follows that received from Secretary J. S. Kelly requesting Commander Peary to fix a date for a lecture in London before the Royal Geographical society. Commander Peary will reply later to the invitations.

Commander Peary received the following telegram from William E. Hubbard at King at the house of his loved ones, "New York alumni, Alpha Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, vote fraternal congratulations on achievement."

An enthusiastic crowd which had gathered at New Glasgow to witness the departure of two wedding couples, cheered Commander Peary and threw rice at his car windows. The explorer was given a round of applause when he appeared on the platform, thinking that the demonstration was in his honor alone, but he hastily retreated when he observed that he was in the midst of a wedding party. Another bridegroom at Stellarton also gave the explorer a hearty round of cheers.

## DRIVEN INSANE BY

CONTINUED ILL-HEALTH

Connecticut Man Attempted to Shoot a Neighbor—Then Committed Suicide.

Chester, Conn., Sept. 22.—Driven insane through his continued ill health, Adelbert H. Kenyon, 63 years old, tonight attempted to shoot his neighbor, Charles Chatfield, and then turning on himself, committed suicide, receiving the full charge of shot in the head, dying probably instantly.

Kenyon, who has been in poor health for some time, was found by his sister, Mrs. F. Y. Stillman, with whom he has been staying, late today, and went to his room in the home of Thomas Ladd. Mrs. Chatfield, housekeeper at Ladd home, became frightened at Kenyon's action and ran out of the house and across the yard to a neighbor's. Kenyon saw her and fired at her with a shotgun, but missed.

Kenyon discharged his gun time after time, the shot tearing holes through the ceiling of the room and the walls, and then turned the gun on himself and sent a charge of shot through his chest, falling to the floor where he was found by Deputy Sheriff C. W. Leete, who had been summoned.

Kenyon, who was a widower, leaves a brother and sister.

## BODY OF GOV. JOHNSON

LYING IN STATE

Viewed Yesterday by More than Fifty Thousand People.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—More than 50,000 people, it is estimated, viewed the body of Governor Johnson as it lay in state in the rotunda of the state capitol today all of today and part of the evening.

The building was closed between 6 and 7 p. m. to everyone but Mrs. Johnson and a few friends. Mrs. Johnson remained in the building a full hour before taking her last look at the body. The body will be taken to St. Peter's tomorrow on a special train over the St. Paul railroad.

Throughout the state there will be a cessation of business and manufacturing from 3 to 3.05 o'clock in the afternoon.

## ARMADA ANCHORS.

The "Half Moon" Formally Placed in Commission.

New York, Sept. 22.—The armada, which is to represent the United States at the Hudson-Fulton celebration, today left New York harbor late today to its anchorage in the North river above Grant's tomb. Through the early part of the day the fleet had been fogbound off Sandy Hook, but the mist began to lift soon after noon, and shortly before 2 o'clock the first of the battleships lifted anchor and started up the bay at a six knot pace on the thirty mile trip to its official stopping place.

There was an impressive Hudson-Fulton ceremony today at the Brooklyn navy yard, when the Half Moon, the copy of Hudson's famous craft, which is to play one of the chief roles in the celebration, was formally placed in commission.

There were several honors for Fulton, too, today. His grave in old Trinity churchyard was the scene of a pilgrimage of members of the Fulton Memorial association, which decorated a monument erected in his honor with southern smilax, wreathed laurel and American flags.

## 32 Sheriffs Taft's Guard of Honor

DURING HIS STAY IN STATE OF COLORADO.

## WEST OF THE ROCKIES TODAY

In Crossing the Continental Divide Last Night the President Ascended to an Altitude of 10,240 Feet.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 22.—President Taft tonight is crossing the continental divide and tomorrow morning will find himself west of the Rocky Mountains. All day the president has travelled with the panorama of the white-capped peaks of the Rockies in view and at one time the train ran for a mile or more through fields of snow. Tonight at Tennessee Pass the climb to the top of the divide carried the president to an altitude of 10,240 feet. Through Grand Canyon of the Arkansas by Moonlight.

For the first time the president travelled through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas where at one place the half mile deep canyon is so narrow that there is not room for the track and the river and the former has to be carried over the rushing waters by means of a hanging bridge, suspended by cables embedded in the rocky walls of the chasm. The seven mile ride through the canyon was made by moonlight. The president's train having left here at 6.40 p. m. and reaching the hanging bridge two hours later.

The president did not feel the altitude and at the end of his first week of "one night stands" he is in fine high spirits, and his elaborate and never ending breakfasts, lunches and dinners. Mr. Taft's voice also is in the best of condition. There was a little hushiness for a time but it has disappeared.

## First Picturesque Coloring of the West.

The presidential train took on its first picturesque coloring of the west today, when 32 sheriffs of Colorado counties, in the costumes of the plains, joined the party in a special car to act as a guard of honor to the president during his stay in the state. In khaki trousers, blue flannel shirts, peaked hats, cartridge belts and with pistol handles protruding from holsters, they surrounded the president at every stop. Advance arrangements had been made to provide mounts for the sheriffs and they had a bunch of bronchos awaiting them at each city visited.

## ENTIRE WEST VIRGINIA

FAMILY MURDERED

And All But One of the Victims Burned in Their Home—Bloodhounds on the Trail.

Bluefield, W. Va., Sept. 22.—An entire family of six persons were murdered and the bodies of all but one of the victims were burned with their home at Hurley, Buchanan county, Virginia, early today. The motive was evidently robbery, for the owner of the house, an aged woman, known as "Aunt Betty" Justice, was generally supposed to keep a large sum of money about the place.

Mrs. Justice, her son-in-law, George Meadows, his wife and their three children were the victims. Meadows' body, badly mutilated, was found this morning in a field, and the three children, the funeral pyre of his loved ones. Two bullet holes through his body and a ghastly wound in his neck which almost severed the head from the body. The blackened masses of his charred and charred bones of the two women and the three children were found beneath the debris, each body bearing evidences of murder committed before the house was burned.

The bodies of the three children were found in the yard of the destroyed home, the funeral pyre of his loved ones. Two bullet holes through his body and a ghastly wound in his neck which almost severed the head from the body. The blackened masses of his charred and charred bones of the two women and the three children were found beneath the debris, each body bearing evidences of murder committed before the house was burned.

Bloodhounds were rushed to the scene and in a short time they took up the trail of the supposed murderers in a cornfield which adjoined the Justice home. There the footprints of three men were found impressed in the soft soil. A posse of citizens, heavily armed, following the bloodhounds, bent on punishing the murderers if they are captured.

## FAIRFIELD COUNTY BAPTISTS

Adopt Resolution Concerning Property of Members Rented for Immoral Purposes.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 22.—At the 71st annual meeting of the Fairfield County Baptist association here today a resolution was adopted with only one dissenting vote recommending that all members of the association who own property which is used for immoral purposes, be expelled from the association.

The resolution was introduced after a report on the effects of the liquor business on social conditions, and only one clergyman spoke against it. It is only a recommendation, however, to the state meeting in Mystic on October 20, as the state association is the legislative body.

## DEATH OF FAMOUS MIDGET.

"Major" Nutt, Who Was Last Male Survivor of Barnum's Troupe.

Boston, Sept. 22.—Rodina Nutt, last male survivor of the late P. T. Barnum's famous midget troupe, who became known all over this country and in England, died at his home in Dorchester today at the age of sixty-nine years. Up to his death he was seriously retiring nineteen years ago. "Major" Nutt, as he was known, had conducted a successful real estate business. Heart trouble caused death. He was a brother of "Commodore" Nutt, with whom he traveled, under the auspices of Barnum. The "Commodore" died in 1881. The titles of "Major" and "Commodore" were conferred by Barnum.

## 144th Year of Rutgers College.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 22.—Rutgers college began its one hundred and forty-fourth year this morning with the largest attendance of students in the history of the institution. The entering class numbers 142.

## Lee-Kennard Engagement Announced.

London, Sept. 22.—The marriage engagement is announced of Miss Aurelie Lee, daughter of the late Major Arthur Lee-Kennard, who served with distinction in the South African war. Miss Lee will remain on the stage.

## Condensed Telegrams

James A. Patten, the Successful wheel operator, arrived in Wall street to take charge of a big bull pool in cotton.

It Was Announced that a theater and hotel building would be located at Broadway and Forty-third street, New York.

The Colombian Congress Met at Bogota; it is expected that the tripartite treaty of America, Panama and Colombia will be rejected.

The Democratic Judiciary convention of the Eighth district, held at Buffalo, endorsed the republican nominees, Justices Loughlin and Spring.

The Advance Crowds of the Hudson-Fulton celebration continue to pour into New York, and the public buildings and bridges wear a gala look.

Many Former Employees of the St. Paul street car lines have emigrated to America; the metal workers of Germany have sent \$125,000 to the strikers.

A Bill Carrying Out the Proposal for Australian rule to the empire military and naval defenses was introduced in the house of representatives at Melbourne.

Two-Year-Old Children of Joseph Rich and Daniel Rich of Harrison, N. Y., were knocked down, run over and seriously injured by the same truck in almost identical manner in two distinct accidents.

Justice W. S. Andrews of the superior court, announced at Albany that he would grant judgment in favor of the state in the actions begun by the state to prevent the continuing pumping of carbonic acid gas from the Saratoga Springs.

## REPORT REGARDING

THE NEW HAVEN R. R. CO.

To Become Owner of Large Interest in Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Boston, Sept. 22.—There was much discussion in the financial district today of a report that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad company is to become owner of a large interest in the Metropolitan Steamship Co. The other half of the capital stock of \$1,525,000, it is said, will be held by Charles W. Morse after the company is re-organized, following a foreclosure suit, next month.

The entrance of the New Haven into the Metropolitan Steamship company, the report stated, would be followed by the acquisition of a large, possibly controlling interest in the Eastern Steamship company by the Morse-Mellen interests.

New York, Sept. 22.—It was learned today that some kind of an understanding had been reached between the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. interests and Charles W. Morse, in regard to bidding in the property of the Metropolitan Steamship company; at the foreclosure sale October 8. The statement was regarded, but it was intimated a re-organization of the company would provide for a half interest on each side.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 22.—Inquiry at the offices of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. with regard to the report that the New Haven road was to become owner of a large interest in the Metropolitan Steamship Co. and later would enter the Eastern Steamship Co. this afternoon elicited the reply:

"Nothing is known of it here."

There was no comment beyond this brief statement.

## FOUND NEW ESKIMO TRIBE.

Explorer Also Reports Discovery of Copper in Prince Albert Land.

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—On the whaler Jeanette, which arrived in this port yesterday, was W. J. Bower, an Arctic explorer, who reports the discovery of a tribe of Eskimos who, according to his statement, live on a point of Prince Albert Land.

They call themselves Nunavoots, are tall, and look like North American Indians. The explorer was cordially welcomed by them, and he procured many rich furs.

Bower proceeded further north, where he discovered immense copper deposits. On this trip he lost an eye through the bite of a spider. This was not the end of Bower's troubles, for after the whaler was removed by the crude surgery of an Eskimo, the schooner used by the party was wrecked and the adventures had to walk 130 miles to Point Barrow, where they were taken on board the Jeannette.

## GIFTS OF \$24,000,000.

Contributed by Rockefeller to Chicago University Since April, 1889.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—John D. Rockefeller has contributed \$24,000,000 to the University of Chicago since its foundation, according to a statement made in the annual register of the university published yesterday by the University Press. His original subscription of \$500,000 came in May, 1889.

## OMAHA STREET CAR RIOT.

Several Persons Injured—Eight Cars Partly Demolished.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 22.—John Petrick, a bystander, was shot through the hip and seriously wounded, two motorists were hit with bricks, one of them being perhaps fatally wounded, and a third man was less seriously injured in riots which occurred after dark tonight in connection with the street car strike. Eight cars were partly demolished. The injured men with the exception of Petrick, are strike breakers. Their names were not given out.

## New General Superintendent of New Haven Road.

New Haven, Sept. 22.—It was learned today upon what is regarded as good authority that James Whalley, superintendent of the electrical zone of the New York Central road, is to succeed as general superintendent of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company, W. G. Blier, who, it is reported, is to resign about Oct. 1 to take service with John F. Stevens, formerly of the New Haven road, but now president of the Oregon line, a Harriman road. Mr. Whalley was formerly superintendent of the New York division of the New Haven.

## Governor's Day at Vermont State Fair.

White River Junction, Sept. 22.—Governor's day at the Vermont state fair was marked by the presence of Governor Proctor and his staff and President C. S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.